

FRESH TEAS.

landings from on board the brig *Hannover*, from New York.
Young Hyson,
do, Hyson,
do, Hyson Skin,
Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderson.

April 21.
District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, J^{an}. — March adjourned, 1806.
of Coats, George McMunn, and Robert McMunn, complainants
against William Powers, Jas. Card, Wm. Galloway, and Thomas Moore, defendants.

The defendant, William Powers, having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said William Powers is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the first day of July term next and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants, James Card, William Galloway, and Thomas Moore, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts owing to, or of the estate and effects which are belonging to the said absent defendant, William Powers; and that the further order or decree of the court that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another be posted at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy — Test.,
G. DENEALE, C. C.
May 19. law 22m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, J^{an}. — March adjourned, 1806.
John Hallowell, Complainant,
vs.
Kearney Wharton, Rufus Bigelow, John G. Pound, John G. Ladd, & Thomas Vowell, Jr., President of the Bank of Potowmac — Defendants.

THE defendant KARNEY WHARTON, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Kearney Wharton is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, Rufus Bigelow, John G. Pound, John G. Ladd, and Thomas Vowell, Jr., President of the Bank of Potowmac, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to the debts in their hands belonging to the said defendant Kearney Wharton, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy. — Test.,
G. Deneale, C. C.
May 19. law 22m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, J^{an}. — March adjourned, 1806.
J.iah Watson, Complainant, v. R. Wheaton, James McClellan, Bernard Ghequier, Dennis Ramsey, & George Clement, Defendants.

THE defendant Bernard Ghequier, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Bernard Ghequier is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of this county.

A copy. — Test.,
G. Deneale, C. C.
May 19. law 22m

ROBERT GRAY
Has just received, the first half Volume of Dr. Ric's NEW CYCLOPÆDIA, Subscribers are requested to send for their Copies, which must be paid for on delivery,
May 30.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOOK, N.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1806.

[No. 1635.

SALES AT VENDEUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be explosed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

A N N,

Charles Bradford, Master;
Burthen 350 hogsheads tobacco. She is a fine strong ship, well found, and will be ready to take in a cargo in 10 days.

Apply to

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

May 31.

For Freight or Charter,

THE

Ship AURORA,

JOHN TITCOMBE, Master;
Burthen about 350 hogsheads of tobacco. She was to sail from Newburyport the 8th instant, and wait in Hampton Roads for orders. Should immediate application be made, she would, doubtless, be here in 8 or 10 days, and in complete order for the reception of a cargo.

Lawrafon and Fowle,
Who have now landing from Brig Ranger,
Five bales Beerboon Gurrabs.

June 10.

For LIVERPOOL—direct,

THE SHIP

ENTERPRISE,

Captain Colcord,
(A fine new vessel, about 300 hds, burthen.) One half the cargo being engaged the balance will be taken on moderate terms, and if addressed to Messrs. Logan, Lenox & Co. the usual advances will be made.

W.M. HODGSON.

June 6.

LISBON LEMONS.

The subscriber has just received 50 boxes fresh Lisbon LEMONS, which he will dispose of very low by the box or smaller quantity.

ALSO,
Almonds and Figs in frails, raisins in boxes—with a general assortment of CONFECTIONERY as usual.

Matthew Eakin.

June 16. law 22m

POSTPONEMENT.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel McCarty to the subscribers, to secure payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel McCarty to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be put at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 27th day of this present month, of that tract of land called Mount Air, wherein the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Accotink Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

June 4.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Scholfield.

WE have thought proper to postpone the sale of the above Land heretofore advertised for the 1st May, until the 27th of June, when it will be positively sold.

P. J. & A. S.

24 hogsheads retailing Molasses

24 do. Sugar, of good quality

26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection

1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine

5 boxes Cotton Cards

2 sacks Sago

2 do. Licorice Root

Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed

A quantity of red Seal Leather, and

100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

Printing, in its various branches,

handsomely executed at this office.

American Independence.

THE subscriber intends, the 4th of July, to furnish a Barbecued Dinner, at Mr. John Boggs' Garden, in the vicinity of his place, and flatters himself from his exertions he shall be able to give satisfaction to such as favor him with their company. The dinner to be on the table precisely at three o'clock.

F. Schuck.

Tickets to be had at the bar. Subscribers to have a dinner the following day gratis.

June 26. law 42m

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

At his STORE near Col. RAMSAY'S wharf;

Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof—old,

and of an excellent flavor

Old French Brandy in pipes

New England Rum in hogsheads, pipes and barrels

Molasses in hogsheads

Mould Candies, of a good quality

Cargo Reef, no. 1, Massachusetts inspection

Rilla Duck, of a superior quality

Ravens Duck, light and stout

German Oznabrigs, and Gunny Bags

Marble Tile

A new Mahogany Side-Board.

June 20. d

JOHN G. LADD

Has for Sale,

200 barrels New-England Rum,

150 bolts best Russia Sail Canvas,

100 do. Ravens Duck,

6 bales Beerboon Gurrabs,

2 do. fine Blue Baftas,

A few pieces French Duck, and Ticklenburgs

of stout quality.

Irish Linens, Britanniæ, Platillas, &c.

June 18. d

DAVID P. DEWEES,

Has for sale, at his BOTTLING CELLAR,

Prince street,

Hare's Philadelphia Porter, & Ale,

in bottles, of a superior quality. He has fitted

up a room in the cellar for the accommodation of

such as may favor him with their custom and will be happy to serve them.

June 12. d

SEED POTATOES.

I have received from New-York,

50 barrels of SEED POTATOES, of an ex-

traordinary good kind, which I will sell low.

Mordecai Miller.

May 30. d

PLASTER PARIS & LIME—afloat.

100 tons Plaster Paris,

70 casks Lime,

On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,

AND FOR SALE, BY

Lawrafon & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner

Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,

30 boxes Cod Fish

70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles

120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap

1 Bale Beerboon Gurrabs

Imperial, Young Hyson } of the latest importations.

20 barrels N. E. Rum

75 casks Bellona Gunpowder

10 cases Fig Blue

In Store,

Prime Beek and Pork

Ruffles and Raven Duck

Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea

Mulgovado Sugar

Caks Glaret and Madeira Wine

200 Boxer Mould and Dipt Candles

70 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

May 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a band

Some assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mall Muslins

Diagonal lace and peacock ditto

Cut guaze, japanned and honey-comb do.

Plain and

Foreign Intelligence.

From a Paris paper.

No. II.

[CONCLUDED]

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitutions, emperor of the French and king of Italy.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. I. The Venetian states, such as his majesty the emperor of Germany has ceded them to us by the treaty of Presburg, are definitively united to our kingdom of Italy to make an integral part of it, to commence from the first of May next, and at the charges and conditions stipulated by the subsequent articles.

II. The Napoleon code, the system of coinage of our empire and the concordat, concluded between us and his holiness for our kingdom of Italy, shall be fundamental laws of our said kingdom, and shall not be derogated from under any pretext whatever.

III. We have erected and do erect in duchies, grand fiefs of our empire, the provinces hereafter designated:

1 Dalmatia. 2 Istria. 3 The Frioul. 4 Cadore. 5 Belluna. 6 Conegliano. 7 Treviso. 8 Feltri. 9 Bassano. 10 Vicenza. 11 Padua. 12 Bovigo.

IV. We reserve to ourselves to give the investiture of the said fiefs to be transmitted hereditarily, by order of primogeniture, to the male, legitimate and natural descendants of those in favor of whom we have disposed of them, and in case of extinction of their male, legitimate and natural descendants, the said fiefs shall be reversible to our imperial crown to be disposed of by us or our successors.

V. We intend that the fifteenth of our revenue which our kingdom of Italy draws or shall draw from the said province, shall be attached to the said fiefs, to be possessed by those whom we shall have invested with them, we further reserve, and for the same designation, the disposal of thirty millions, of national domaines situate in the said provinces.

VI. Inscriptions shall be created upon the monte Napoleon to the amount of twelve hundred thousand francs, in favor of the generals, officers and soldiers who have rendered the most service to the country and to our crown, and whom we shall designate for this purpose, imposing upon them the express condition of not being able, the said general, officers and soldiers before the expiration of ten years, to sell or alienate the said incomes, but by our authority.

VII. Until our kingdom of Italy have an army which may suffice for its defence, we intend to grant it a French army, and it is our will that from the first of May next it be maintained and paid out of our imperial treasury. For this purpose, our royal treasury of Italy shall pay, every month, into our imperial treasury, the sum of two millions five hundred thousand francs, French money, and it is during the time in which our said army shall remain in our kingdom of Italy, which we have regulated and do regulate from the present for the term of six years; which term being expired, we shall take in this respect the further determinations which the circumstances of Europe may make us judge necessary for the safety of our people of Italy.

VIII. From the first of May next, the countries of Massa and Carrara and the Gausigiana, from the sources of the Serchio, shall no longer make a part of our kingdom of Italy.

IX. The presumptive heir of the kingdom of Italy shall bear the title of prince of Venice.

Given at our palace of the Thueilleries, the 30th March of the year 1805.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.

Seen by us, arch chancellor of the empire.

(Signed) CAMBECERES.

The minister secretary of state.

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

No. 3.

Napoleon by the grace of God and the constitution of the state, emperor of the French and king of Italy, to all those who shall see these presents, Greeting:

The interest of our people, the honor of our crown, and the tranquility of the continent of Europe, requiring that we should secure in a stable and definitive manner, the lot of the people of Naples and Sicily, fallen into our power by the right of conquest, and making besides a part of the great empire, we have declared and do declare by these presents, to acknowledge for king of Naples and Sicily, our well beloved brother Joseph Napoleon, grand elector of France. This crown shall be hereditary by order of primogeniture, in his male legitimate and natural descendants. His said descendants coming to be extinct, which God forbid, we intend to call to it our male, legitimate and natural children, by order of primogeniture, and in default of our male, legitimate and natural children, by order of primogeniture, reserving to ourselves, if our brother should happen to die in our life time, without leaving any male legitimate and natural children the right of designating, to succeed to the said crown, a prince of our house, or even of calling to it an adopted child, according as we shall judge proper for the interest of our people and for the great advantage of the great system which divine providence has destined us to found.

We institute in the said kingdom of Naples and Sicily, six great fiefs of the empire, with the title of duchies, and the same advantages and prerogatives as those which are instituted in the Venetian provinces united to our kingdom of Italy, to be, the said duchies, grand fiefs of the empire, in perpetuity, and the case happening, in our nomination and in that of our successors. All the details of the said fiefs are committed to the care of our said brother Joseph Napoleon.

We reserve to ourselves on the said kingdom of Naples and Sicily, the disposal of a million income to be distributed to the generals, officers and soldiers of our army who rendered the most service to the country and to the throne, and whom we shall designate for this purpose, under the express condition of not being able, the said generals, officers or soldiers, before the expiration of ten years, to sell or alienate the said incomes, but by our authority.

The king of Naples shall be in perpetuity grand dignitary of the empire, under the title of grand elector, we reserve, however, when we shall judge proper, to create the dignity of prince vice grand elector.

We intend that the crown of Naples and Sicily, which we place on the head of our brother Joseph Napoleon and his descendants, shall not prejudice in any manner their right of succession to the throne of France. But it is equally our will that the crown either of France or Italy or of Naples and Sicily, shall never be united on the same head.

Given at our palace of the Thueilleries, the 30th March, 1805.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor.

Seen by us, arch chancellor of the empire.

(Signed) CAMBECERES.

The minister secretary of state,

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

FROM A BALTIMORE PAPER.

Highly interesting to the public in general.

ON THE YELLOW MALIGNANT FEVER.

HUMANITY being the first virtue of a physician worthy of a profession so distinguished, and the desire of preserving the existence of his fellow citizens, the principal inducement to all his researches; it is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I announce to the public, the discovery of a specific remedy for the yellow fever, that terrible scourge, which for several years past (beginning in 1793) has rendered the most flourishing cities of this fortunate portion of the globe the seat of desolation.

The remedy sovereign, as it certainly is, is produced from a mild substance long since used in medicine in certain particular cases, but whose anti-pesiletential qualities have never been thoroughly investigated until the happy moment, when I turned my thoughts to its analogy with an alkalescent, and turgid bile, which always exists in the commencement of the yellow fever.

Its properties which are opening, dissolvent alkaline and sudorific, always cause it to neutralize the poisonous quality of the bile, & never fail to bring on a salutary crisis, long experience and success multiplied and attested by certificates, authentic & irreproachable patients escaped from the danger of the disease by means of the remedy we announce, place its efficacy as a healing medicine, beyond the possibility of doubt. The simplicity of this remedy, of which the basis is nothing else than Castile Soap, may perhaps furnish a pretext to doubt and disapprove, to such as imagine, that only pharmaceutical monsters are capable of triumphing over a disease dangerous in its results and its contagion. But I appeal to enlightened physicians, who profess clinical and experimental medicine, whether they frequently do not owe their most brilliant success to means often simple in the extreme.

The harmony of nature is simple in its progress, however complicated and beautiful it may be; each plant has its specific virtue, and so also for each distemper there exists the means of curing it.

At the period when the small pox first appeared, all the efforts of the greatest physicians, and their most complicated prescriptions, failed of success against that terrible scourge; it was the hand of time that pointed out the simple and fortunate method of subduing it; and it was time which afterwards, at two distant periods, produced lady Montague, and the celebrated Jenner, who have given to that disease the death blow.

Were not intermittent fevers and the syphilitic disorder for a long time the reproach of the greatest practitioners, & the rock on which they split? Nevertheless, each of those disorders have now its specific. The Peruvian bark, that simple bark the product of an annual vegetation, infallibly destroys the one, and mercury, that camelion, a fluid, a metal properly administered and carefully prepared, annihilates the other.

The remedy of which we speak, in all families is in daily use, and appears to have been, by Providence, scattered with profusion not only as a cure for the yellow fever, but also as the means of preservation from it.

The author of this interesting discovery, thoroughly persuaded of its efficacy in a state of sickness, by the favorable results that he has uniformly obtained from it, believes also that this means employed in the pre-disposition to sickness can preserve as well from the evil as from the danger of it.

He even believes this remedy, well applied, might have a happy effect against the plague.

The better to make known to the public both the predisposition and the disorder, he will in the first place lay down the indications of the former and the symptoms of the latter, and will then add some details on the curing effects of this remedy. This he believes the more necessary, since for want of information, and because a professional character is not called in time, and the use of the preserving remedy is delayed, the majority of patients laboring under the disorder fall victims to it without a possibility of being succored.

First the predisposition to the yellow fever—the patient generally complains of a slight indisposition, such as is usual before the attack of common fevers, a general uneasiness, lowness of spirits, debility, drowsiness, weariness, followed by pains in the thighs, knees, and slight shiverings, which proceed from the lower extremity to the reins with the quickness of lightning, and long respiration; the saliva and mucus of the nose, thin, rare and hot singing in the ears, a heaviness in the eyes, an involuntary melancholy, a want of appetite, and a foul mouth. All those signs or many of them, exist for a greater or less time before the development of the fever, according to the constitution, the state of the atmosphere, or of the contagion; for I have witnessed patients die in times of great infection, before experiencing the febrile crisis, for instance, a patient who consulted me about an indisposition characterized by some predisposing signs, died at the door at the moment I was feeling his pulse, which was by no means feverish.

Second, the real symptoms of the state of sickness, according to the observations of the author and acknowledged by the best practitioners, are in most instances, but not invariably a chilly fit; in a short time violent pains come on in the forehead, in the eyes, loins, hips, and thighs. The face becomes flushed, the eyes of a fiery red, and intolerant of light, with a stinging or burning heat in the skin; the pulse is full, quick, and hard; the respiration deep and difficult; the tongue, is covered with a whitish fur, and moist; the thirst is sometimes excessive at others moderate; the stomach is distended, and irritable with pain and burning heat, accompanied by excessive sickness; it is often troubled by violent retching, with a vomiting of mucus, or their drink mixed with an acid greenish matter corroding the sauces, the bowels are costive, the patient feels great restlessness and despondency, moaning and tossing about the bed as if to find some relief from a change of posture; hemorrhage at the nose, a difficulty and sometimes a stoppage of urine, &c. &c.

The specific remedy opportunely administered operates in the following manner: In the first place the pains decrease, the muscular agitation becomes calm, the urine regains its course, the fever abates, the skin becomes moist, the respiration free, the thirst diminished, the irritation of the stomach disappears, and the vomiting ceases, the dryness of the throat is no longer

felt, & from the sixth to the 7th day, either a favorable crisis by means of sweat or stool, and a bilious vomit destroys the fever; the eighth day the sickness is terminated, and three or four days of convalescence restored to the patient his accustomed calm. If the disease should happen not to follow those periods marked by experience, in such case it ought not to be classed with the real yellow fever, but would belong to the class of putrid and malignant bilious fevers, of which the symptoms would be nearly destroyed, but which would render necessary the use of febrifuges, in order to complete the effect of this remedy.

This remedy is also eminently adapted to bilious cholics; obstructing affections on the liver; jaundice; obstructed perspiration, and in a word to all cases where the arid bile or inverted secretions menaces, a danger unfortunately too frequent in consequence of the inconstancy of the climate we live in.

On the advantage of so important a discovery I will forbear to dilate. It is so much the more precious, as, according to the opinion of our most learned physicians, we must now consider the yellow fever as an endemic.

The author the better to convince his fellow citizens, will add to a memoir which he proposes to have printed, on the method of treatment, by which he has obtained such signal success, the various cures; he has operated by this means in divers epidemics, during the space of 6 years since he commenced using it. He thought the lapse of time necessary to consolidate his observations on the poisonous ferment of the disorder, and the victorious effects of his remedy.

All those persons whom a well grounded confidence shall induce to adopt the use of it, will doubtless become strenuous advocates of its infallibility, and as will the unfortunate as the rich will find in their hands the same succour, and the same assistance.

Hereinafter are mentioned more than hundred certificates, which establish the period of the discovery.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

City of Baltimore, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty sixth day of March in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and six personally appeared before me, the subscriber, mayor of the city of Baltimore, John J. Caud physician of the city aforesaid, a citizen of the United States, who being sworn on the holy evangelists of almighty God deposeth and saith, that in the year 1803 during the prevalence of the yellow malignant fever in the said city of Baltimore, he did make the discovery of a medicine which he is thoroughly persuaded in a certain & specific remedy for the cure & prevention of that disease; during the period of five years past he has always administered it to such patients laboring under the above mentioned disease, as were committed to his care, and by means of it has effected their cure generally in the course of eight days by using the remedy in the commencement of the disorder; and before application of any other; that from that day and uniform effects which have constantly attended it he verily believes to be a certain and specific remedy for said disease, and that it will stand the test of time and experience: And moreover that he the deponent is ready at all times to submit it to such trial and proof, as may be required to establish its efficacy.

To testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the corporate seal of the said city to be affixed, on the day and year above written.

(Seal)

THOROWGOOD SMITH,

Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

* * * The editors of the newspaper throughout the U. S. are requested to pay the foregoing.

To be Sold, at Private Sale.

THAT convenient and valuable three story brick house and lot of ground, in fee simple, situate on Royal street, in Alexandria; late in the possession of Mr. Jacob, and now occupied by Mr. James S. It is unnecessary to describe it more minutely, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the property—the terms will be reasonable.—If it will suit the purchaser the property will be sold for an amount of £1000.00 per annum.

GOODS and HARDWARE.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Scott, on the premises. A good and sufficient title will be given by John Harry, Attorney in fact.

Hager's Town, June 15. [21]

AUGUSTA, (Extract of a letter from a member of congress in Wilkes county, a violent debate, a meeting off the injunction, which congress has been to you what was said in a few words more fully informed did take place by the season.

"On the 6th of December transmitted to congress, on the subject of the same, altogether in the tone and indeed, as his message was capable of a two fold elucidation in part desired, which is in substance, Mr. Munroe and Mr. Spain, treating on the same with that country that Spain was ready minister was informed pretensions on Spain and that in the event of a war between France and Spain, immediately take part was understood also, it might, by a certain subject the Floridas from Spain the dispute. This subject, did not come Spaniards, but from France. The secretary of state declared to Mr. Randolph ed money from us, and have it.

"Thus situated, the President's secret red, taking into consideration of Spain, both in as upon the ocean, increase of our military protection of our southern tier; as will appear, as is published. This president, and another brought pretended to be pecuniary of the President, for of dollars to be advanced of the Floridas, as was many of us rather believe continuance of peace Spain.

Mr. Randolph and at this indignity offered even independence of we believe and still believe do, and will consider us state; that wherever the act from us a sum of money Spain the nod, who will arraign and bully us, and compelled to purchase France.

"Thus, while we France and Spain, the god disposed to take England, for very minor due season we shall be against this I was one who in secret journal will show; a confidence the decision of this on this important

Alexandria Daily

TUESDAY,

Extract of a letter from L. "This forenoon there is said your government has portation law. I do not if this news is confirmed, it will be embargo on American ships.

The brig Leo, captain arrived at the Vineyard her way to Nantucket, Dawson, to sail for New and the schr. Elizabeth; Leo, arrived in this forms us it was reported Miranda's two schooners into Porto Cabello, and counts from Mirandale. (N.)

From the NORFOLK Resources of the Cour fear taxation in future nations tremble when are the resources of the a statistical table lately Budget, we are told they possess the following

the sixth to the 7th day, etc.
the crisis by means of sweat
bilious vomit destroys the
eighth day the sickness is ter-
minal or four days of convul-
sions to the patient his accu-
sation.

If the disease should happen
those periods marked by ex-
cessive heat it ought not to be
the real yellow fever, but
to the class of putrid and
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f will add to a memoir which
he has printed, on the method
by which he has obtained such
as, the various cures; he has
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space of 6 years since he has
using it. He thought this
was necessary to consolidate his
position on the poisonous ferment of
and the victorious effects of

persons whom a well grounded
shall induce to adopt the use
of our most learned physicians,
its infallibility, and as well the
as the rich will find at their
same succour; and the same as
they are mentioned more than a
certificates, which establish the
discovery.

TE OF MARYLAND.

Baltimore, TO WIT:

I remembered, that on the twenty-
fourth of March in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and six personal-
ly before me, the subscriber, may-
or city of Baltimore, John J. G.
ician of the city thereof, a citizen
United States, who being swor-
y evangelists of almighty God,
and said, that in the year 1800,
prevalence of the yellow man
in the said city of Baltimore; he
the discovery of a medicine
is thoroughly persuaded is a cer-
tificated remedy for the cure &
that disease; during the pen-
sion past he has always administered
patients laboring under the a-
ctioned disease, as were committed
and by means of it has effected
generally in the course of eight
years using the remedy in the con-
trol of the disorder; and before the
uniform effects which have de-
tended it he verily believes it is
a certain and specific remedy for the
disease, and that it will stand the
test and experience: And moreover
the deponent is ready at all times
to such trial and proof, as may
be required to establish its efficacy.

Testimony whereof I have hereunto
subscribed my name, and caused to
be affixed on the day and year
above written.

THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore,
The editors of the newspaper
out the U. S. are requested to
reprint.

be Sold, at PRIVATE SALE
T convenient and valuable ther-
RICK HOUSE AND LOT of ground
eople, situate on Royal street, in A-
in the possession of Mr. Jacob
now occupied by Mr. James S. S.
necessary to describe it more min-
referred any person wishing to pur-
the property—the terms will be
—If it will suit the purchaser the
will be sold for an assortment of
3 and HARDWARE.—For further
apply to Mr. Scott, on the premises
and sufficient title will be given by
John Harry
Attorney at Law
[22]

From the NORFOLK LEDGER.

Resources of the Country.—Let no man
fear taxation in future, and let foreign
nations tremble when they consider what
are the resources of the United States. In
a statistical table lately published by Mr.
Blodget, we are told that our country now
possesses the following resources, viz:

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) May 15.
Extract of a letter from Thomas Spalding,
esq., member of congress, to a gentleman
in Wilkes county, dated April 1, 1806.

"Yesterday, after a very long and very
violent debate, a motion was carried for
taking off the injunction of secrecy, under
which congress has been during the greater
part of this session. I cannot therefore
state to you what was done during that pe-
riod in a few words; leaving you to be
more fully informed of every thing that
did take place by the newspapers in due
season."

"On the 6th of December, the president
transmitted to congress a confidential mes-
sage, on the subject of Spanish affairs, not
altogether in the tone of his public message,
and indeed, as his particular friends say—
“capable of a two-fold construction.” This
message was accompanied by documents,
that elucidated in part the plan that was
desired, which is in substance this: When
Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinckney were in
Spain, treating on the subject of bounda-
ries with that country, it was understood
that Spain was ready to treat, but that
France would not let her. At Paris, our
minister was informed at once, that our
pretensions on Spain were unwarranted
and that in the event of their being produc-
tive of a war between our government and
that France would not hesitate, but
immediately take part with Spain. But it
was understood also, that our government
might, by a certain sum of money purchase
the Floridas from Spain, and so extinguish
the dispute. This suggestion, you will
observe, did not come from Madrid or the
Spaniards, but from Paris and the French.
The secretary of state (Mr. Madison) de-
clared to Mr. Randolph, that France wanted
money from us, and that France must
have it.

"Thus situated, the committee to whom
the President's secret message was refer-
red, taking into consideration the aggres-
sions of Spain, both in our territory as well
as upon the ocean, recommended an in-
crease of our military force, for the pro-
tection of our southern and western fron-
tier; as will appear, as soon as their report
is published. This proposition was rejected,
and another brought in, by men who
pretended to be peculiarly in the confidence
of the President, for voting two millions
of dollars to be advanced in part purchase
of the Floridas, as was pretended, but as
many of us rather believed to purchase a
continuation of peace from France and
Spain.

Mr. Randolph and his friends took fire
at this indignity offered to the house, and
the independence of their country. They
believe and still believe, that the French
do, and will consider us, as their tributary
state; that wherever they are disposed, ex-
act from us a sum of money they will give
Spain the nod, who will violate our bound-
aries and bully us, and we shall be com-
pelled to purchase the intercession of France.

"Thus, while we basely crouched to
France and Spain, the government appear-
ed disposed to take lofty ground with Eng-
land, for very minor objects; which in
due season we shall be able to prove. A
gainst this I was one who voted, as the se-
cret journal will shew; and I will wait with
confidence the decision of my fellow citi-
zens on this important subject."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

Extract of a letter from Leeds, Eng. April 30.
"This forenoon there is a terrible alarm. It
is said your government has passed the non-im-
portation law, I do not in the least doubt, if
this news is confirmed, it will cause an immedi-
ate embargo on American shipping."

The brig Leo, captain Gardiner, has
arrived at the Vineyard from Laguira, on
her way to Nantucket. She left at Laguira
on the 21st of last month, the ship Olive,
Dawson, to sail for New York in 10 days;
and the schr' Elizabeth, for do. ready for sea. Mr. Reinhardt, a passenger in the
Leo, arrived in this city yesterday, in-
forms us it was reported at Laguira that
Miranda's two schooner's had been carried
into Porto Covo, and that the last ac-
counts from Miranda left him off the island
of Bonaire. (N. Y. Mer. Adv.)

From the NORFOLK LEDGER.

Resources of the Country.—Let no man
fear taxation in future, and let foreign
nations tremble when they consider what
are the resources of the United States. In
a statistical table lately published by Mr.
Blodget, we are told that our country now
possesses the following resources, viz:

(Salem Register.)

4,500 lots in the city of Wash-
ington worth

1,500,000

235 millions of acres of land,
limited by law to be worth,
or to net not less than two
dollars per acre

470,000,000

Half the United States' Lou-
isiana lands at the same limit
may net for posterity

600,000,000

Making Ten hundred and seventy one

millions five hundred thousand Dollars!

In addition to this we may calculate
upon two hundred millions more, of Flo-
rida land now treating for, and as good as
purchased. And if Bonaparte should be
pushed for money, he can sell us Mexico,
and then figures will hardly be able to reach
the value of our territory. Although we
are really charmed to perceive the mighty
resources of our country we cannot forbear
remarking that the French emperor will
be harder in the next bargain we have to
make for land, when he perceives that for
fifteen million of dollars, we have got lands
worth by our own acknowledgement six
hundred million of dollars!

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A late voyager to the Sandwich Islands,
immortal by the fate of Captain Cook, in-
forms us, that in one of these remote is-
lands he found the ambition which has given
extensive conquests and glory to ancient
and modern heroes of Europe. By
arms, and persuasion, a hero named Ta-
maha, had extended his power over the
surrounding islands. Only one still refus-
ed submission, and in that the inhabitants
almost wild with despair, had contemplated
to construct a vessel upon which they might
trust to the ocean, and find another abode
for their independence, which they no longer
hoped to support by courage and arms.
But this ambition has given progress to so-
ciety, in the allied islands, and their ne-
ighbours have furnished arts which they
cultivate and advance in peace. The hero
had already prepared a fleet, and had pur-
posed of commerce with the continent of
Asia. Abandoning the savage manners,
an opportunity is given for the milder doc-
trines of European nations. The resem-
blance in the language of these islands, even
such as are most remote, is now fully as-
certained.

ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO.

In St. Domingo we have a different pic-
ture. The French revolution promised
blessings to the slaves on the colonies of
the European nations, and it was expected
that the French would be the first to estab-
lish for all mankind, the benefits of those
equal laws which they defended with en-
thusiasm. In St. Domingo invention was
employed to discover the means by which
the whites might exceed the blacks in the
horrid means of destruction. At length
peace was proclaimed, and liberty was
promised. The change of condition did
not remove the ancient jealousies, and St.
Domingo was not more happy by the
change of masters. An army was sent to
recover the power of the French in that
distressed island. In that time Toussaint
could command 20,000 men, of whom a
sixth part were of the cavalry. The French
had not more than half of that number.
The French landed with the proclamation
of liberty, but without regarding even the
laws of war. The French seized on the
capital, and conflagrations ensued. After
many ravages Toussaint submitted to the
French, and the conquest of the island
appeared sure. But Toussaint was soon
seized, and without any regard to the
alarm it must occasion, and soon slavery
was again established.

Dessalines, the present commander con-
sented to be the instrument of reducing his
countrymen to obedience, till the sale of
whole cargoes, and the decrease of the
French troops, became signals for revolt.
Cruelties multiplied, and in November,
1804, the French troops abandoned the
country to the blacks. As victory was
sure, the apprehensions from the whites
have lessened. But the policy of France
which has reminded them of another strug-
gle for their liberty, and which has denied
them the commerce of a free people, have
excited anew their animosities and resent-
ments. By brutal men the appeal is to
force. Of no violence have they not had
awful examples. They are now left to
perpetrate, what their sufferings and their
fears may suggest to them, and we may ex-
pect in the attempt to conquer the island,
that the extirpation rather than submission
of the blacks will be contemplated. Great
care is taken that the independent blacks of
St. Domingo should not find refuge in any
of the French colonies. And danger is
apprehended from them in all Islands in
which slavery is established.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

Mr. J. Watts of this city, has just published
in one volume octavo, from the expensive Lon-
don edition in three volumes, large duodecimo.
The Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of
St. Cloud—in a series of letters from a gentleman
at Paris, to a nobleman in London, written dur-
ing the months of August, September and Octo-
ber, 1805.

The three first words of the title page of
this curious volume will affect, with the power
of a talisman, the majority of the readers. It
appears to be part of our nature, and much of
our habit, to hunt after anecdote and *Secret
History*. In addition to the propensity we feel to
investigate the actions of our neighbours we are
stimulated by a still stronger passion, curious of
the memoirs of the great. After we have satiated
scandal with the prattle of the tea-table, we
saunter into the library with Tacitus and Anna, and dive into the cabinets of princes."

Of the class of memoir writers, the French
have unquestionably furnished the greatest num-
ber. We shall not stay to ascertain the degree
of excellence to which they have attained in this
walk of composition, but content ourselves with
remarking that both the politician and the soldier,
both the courtier and the idler, have written their
own memoirs and the memoirs of others; and whether frivolously or elaborately
compiled, they have always been pictured with an
eager and insatiable curiosity. Men have exqui-
tely ranged from *Sully* and *Cardinal De
Retz*, describing the exploits of greatness and
the intrigues of statesmen down to the foot sol-
dier, who, with the minute mercenary of the
braggart Falstaff, describes the Percy he has
slain.

No has this love of private anecdote, the
desire of secret information, been limited by the
boundaries of French territory. From the age
of Charles II. in whose reign works of this kind
were exceedingly multiplied, down to the present
period, England has indulged her curiosity with an
ardor as glowing as that of France. Few books have been read with intensest delight than
Mrs. Belton's, *Mrs. Manley's*, *Bishop Burnet's*,
and the adventures of a guinea.

The present epoch, equally strange and event-
ful, of the French empire, has furnished such a
mass of materials for the construction of a work
of this nature, that we may not be surprised at
the appearance of many an artifice. Among these
laborers, we find the author of the work we are
announcing, and when we reflect for an instant on
the subject he has selected, *The Court and Cab-
inet of St. Cloud*, we must infer, that it presents
to us enough to provoke the most torpid cui-
osity.

The author's name does not appear in the title
page, but this circumstance is not weighty enough to overthrow the authority of his book.
No man dares to employ his signature, who dare-
from Paris, under a military despotism, and de-
fend freedom and manumission, the character and
exploits of men, who in the true spirit of
jipsey adventure, have, in a garb of republican
rags, travelled through many a low level, and
many a pitchy pool, until they attained the posses-
sion of a sort of mock majesty, with a lacerated
sceptre, a crown of tinsel and a tawdry robe.
The historian of such people will be anonymous.
For the sake of not injury he must jeopardize
his security, and must not for the possession of
the chaplets of fame, expose himself even to the
chance of the soldier's dagger, or the dungeons
of the Temple.

All who prefer Mandeville's system to Shaftes-
bury's, all who delight to trace the tortuositie
of the human heart, and survey human nature
on the fairest side, will peruse this book with
great interest and edification. In particular, to
that class of political partisans, called Anti-J.
C.-ians, men not more remarkable for their zeal
and exploits of men, who in the true spirit of
jipsey adventure, have, in a garb of republican
rags, travelled through many a low level, and
many a pitchy pool, until they attained the posses-
sion of a sort of mock majesty, with a lacerated
sceptre, a crown of tinsel and a tawdry robe.
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the chaplets of fame, expose himself even to the
chance of the soldier's dagger, or the dungeons
of the Temple.

Some quills of excellent Cordage
and Spunyarn; double & single Blocks; Trunks
of all sizes; Women's threes of various colours;
Potatoes by the barrel; Eastern Ware; Bamboo
Chairs, &c. &c.

The subscriber would thank any
Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, who
will supply themselves to call, as he expects
to leave town soon.

DIED on Tuesday last, the 17th instant,
at Naujemoj, (Md.) Maj. Thos. A. Dyson,
an old revolutionary officer.—He has left
a wife and one child to mourn the loss of a
kind husband and an affectionate parent.—
And indeed it may be truly said he was the
universal friend of mankind.

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED

The schooner Regulator, captain R. B.
Roberts, 9 days from Nassau, N. P.—
Fruit, &c.—Abel Willis and Alex. Smith.
The schr' Brothers Return, captain Scott,
of George Town, sailed the same day.

AN ACT,

To amend "An act for fixing the assize of bread
and for repealing so much of all former acts as
relate to that subject."

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the Common
Council of the town of Alexandria in Council
assembled, That all and every person who shall
offer or expose for sale, any loaf bread which
shall be of less weight than that which it pur-
ports to be, or who shall ask, demand or receive
any greater price than that which is fixed by the
Clock of the Market, agreeably to the order of
Council, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five
Dollars for every such offence; which sum shall
be recoverable in warrant before a magistrate
one half of which shall be for the use of the
Corporation and the other half for the in-
former.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That the sec-
ond section of the said law, passed the 28th day
of April, 1806, is hereby repealed.

Paid in Common Council, the 21st day
of June, 1806.

J. H. HOPE, President.

Approved the 23d June, 1806.

JONAH THOMPSON,

Mayor of Alexandria.

The Subscribers have just Received,
By the Schooner REGULATOR, Capt. ROBERT
B. ROBERTS, and for sale on board said Schr',
lying at Bayne and Cartwright's wharfs,

A Cargo of excellent Pine-Ap-
ples, Limes, Green Turtle,
Plantins, and Bananas.

Abel Willis, and
Alexander Smith.

June 24.

d3*

A. WILLIS

Has just received and for sale at his Grocery
Store,

A parcel of CHEESES, equal to
English Cheeses.

June 24.

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has arrived from Philadelphia, and brought with him a quantity of his

New invented Liquid for the destroying of Bugs.

Being the best ever yet invented, as it not only destroys them but prevents others from harboring in the place any more where you have dressed with the liquid. This liquid has a very pleasant smell, and not the least danger in using it.—Made and prepared by Thomas Taylor, near the first turnpike gate, Germantown road Philadelphia—

Of whom may be had,

His Patent Liquid Blacking for Boots and Shoes.

Sold by appointment, with directions for using it, by Mr. John Wray, No. 12, Marsh Market, Baltimore; and Mr. Dufey, Comb-maker, Royal-street, Alexandria.

June 7.

N.B. A good allowance to those who take a quantity.

For the Convenience of Families, (If sufficient encouragement is afforded)

EDWARD LEE,

Baker, Royal-street, near Gadby's;

WILL commence on Monday next, the 9th instant, and continue during the summer months every day from 11 o'clock, in the forenoon to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to make in the best manner, such dishes as may be sent to him, consisting either of meats, pies, puddings, &c. and bread, on terms that will be considered moderate.

** Very nice Rusk, every evening at 5 o'clock.

Loaf Bread baking continued as usual.

June 4.

esw

FOR SALE,

Kanhaway Land, of the first quality; One thousand acres, lying on Duck Creek, which is a branch of E & K River into which it empties about 40 miles above the confluence of E & K with the Great Kanhaway.

It is a parallelogram—fully watered—Duck Creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N.E. of Kanhaway Court-House; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and promises to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange.

THOMAS DAVIS,

Alexandria, 7th June.

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA;

Has just received, per the William Murdoch, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz.

Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose do.

Silk and Leather Gloves

Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose

Do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Silk and Cotton Chambray Mullins

3, 8, 7, 3, and 9 & undressed Gingham

Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks

Plain and figured Jaconet Mullin

India Book Mullin

White and colored Cambricks

Plain and figured Leno Mullin

Leno Shawls and Veils

Italian Crapes and Lace strings

London Chintzes and Calicces

White and colored Jean

Cambric Dimities

First chop Long Ninkeens

Marseilles Jean and Muslin Net Waistcoats

Brown and Scarlet Bandanous

Real Madras Hankerchiefs

3, 4, 4, 4, and 8 & Damask Shawls

Diaper Table Cloths

Russia Sheetings

White and brown Sheetings

Superfine Cloths and Cambricks

2 pieces Salisbury Cloth

3 bales India Goods

7-8 and 4 4 Irish Linens

White and brown Platillies

Umbrellas and Parasols

German Ticklenburgs

White and brown Rolls

Bed Ticking

Apron and Shirting Checks

Waldron's Glass and Cradling Scythes

Weeding Hoes all sorted in cases

Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c. &c.

May 6.

A few copies of the American Gardener, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & CO's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable.—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in rating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been tried in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with foreheads and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—indifference in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immediate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—badly lying in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders;

Consumptions;

Lowness of spirits;

Lots of appetite;

Impurity of the blood;

Hysterical affections;

Inward weakness;

Seminal weakness;

Fluorous (or whites)

Bartchells,

Violent cramps in the stomach and back;

Indigestion;

Melancholy;

Gout in the stomach;

Pains in the limbs;

Relaxations;

Involuntary emissions;

Obstinate glistens;

Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair; a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER, Minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

YORK, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion.

Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indispunction both among children and adults.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

September 18.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this

contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worm exist in the body, but will, with our pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints and the thick and undiluted purgative that can be used on the occasion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by abrading all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which is suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluxions of rheum, dulness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure them in ladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthens a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting sine, which attends the application of other remedies.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerable.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in any situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off putrefactive bile, and prevent its mortid secretion; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; the dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.